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THE DIAL

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A YEAR'S PROGRESS IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

Only scattering and fragmentary reports of the annual meeting of the National Educational Association, held last week in Charleston, S. C., have yet reached the public. Scattering and fragmentary as these reports are, yet, taken in connection with the elaborate programme previously published, they bring under survey

nearly the whole field of education, public and private. Among the many important subjects discussed, none surpassed those relating to secondary and higher education, especially as these relate to each other. The truth is that in the two fields—or in the one field, if we are to consider them as being but one—very unusual progress was made during the year just closed. A résumé of the leading facts constituting this progress may aid readers of THE DIAL to grasp the import of the Charleston discussions, and to discern whither, for the time, the educational affairs of our country are tending.

The Committee on College Entrance Requirements, appointed in pursuance of action taken in Denver in 1895, finished its labors and published its report in time for presentation and discussion at the Los Angeles meeting a year ago. The main object of this Report, it will be remembered, was not to fix or to recommend requirements for admission to the colleges and universities, but rather to make up a list of studies deemed suitable for this purpose, to establish a series of units or measures, and to urge the adoption of this list upon the secondary and higher schools. To repeat a figure that was used in the discussions at Chicago last year, the aim of the Committee was to create a uniform educational coinage with which students going to college could discharge their entrance indebtedness, the amount of which indebtedness the various institutions would fix for themselves. Four periods a week for a school year was made the unit of value—the dollar of this new coin of the educational realm; and the colleges were strongly urged not to break up these dollars into "change," save perhaps in a single instance that is more apparent than real. To carry out this central idea, much more college entrance-work was approved or "stamped" than any institution could require or most secondary schools could furnish; thus preparing the way for a liberal list of electives in the secondary schools and of entrance alternatives at the colleges. Still, the Committee strove to hold both electives and alternatives in check, by insisting upon certain

constant studies: namely, four units in foreign languages, two units in mathematics, two in English, one in history, and one in science. Beyond these constants, it was assumed that the schools would do the work they were best fitted to do.

Important discussions and legislation have followed this report, conforming in general to the lines the Committee had marked out. In fact, no one of the numerous reports which the National Educational Association has published in the last few years has been followed by happier immediate results. The Board of Education of the City of Chicago has adopted a programme of studies that is in many respects in accord with the recommendations of the Committee; while a committee is now at work arranging for an approximate uniformity of college entrance requirements in the State of Illinois.

In May last, the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland adopted a plan of organization for a College Entrance Examination Board that should do the work of examining for all the institutions directly interested. This movement had its immediate rise in an address upon the subject delivered before the Association in December, 1899, by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. The new board, which is the central feature of the plan of organization, consists of the president or authorized representative of each college or university of the Middle States and Maryland having a freshman class of not fewer than fifty students, counting both the course in Arts and in Sciences, and of five representatives of secondary schools to be chosen annually by the Association from among those that adopted the plan, or in such manner as it may direct. The machinery and methods of this board are topics that lie aside from our present path. It suffices to say that the object of the board, as expressed in the resolutions adopted at Trenton in December, is "to bring about, as rapidly as possible, agreement upon a uniform statement as to each subject required by two or more colleges for admission," and to "hold or cause to be held, at convenient points, in June of each year, a series of college admission examinations, with uniform tests in each subject, and issue certificates based upon the results of such examinations"; the several colleges in the Middle States and Maryland to accept the certificates so issued, "so far as they go, in lieu of their own separate examinations." This scheme will go into operation the coming

autumn, and the first examinations will be held in June of next year. The subjects that have been chosen are English, history, Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, and zoölogy. The institutions represented are Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Rutgers, Swathmore, Union, Vassar, and Woman's Colleges, and Colgate, Cornell, Princeton, New York, and Pennsylvania Universities; or all the institutions within the geographical limits described which have freshman classes of fifty or more students. These names are at once a pledge that the new plan will be thoroughly tried, and also that, if successful, it will exert a far-reaching influence. The board of examination does not propose to interfere directly with college entrance requirements in respect either to the studies or to the amount of work and study that shall be demanded for admission; but only to establish and carry on a mint for the coining of money that shall have a uniform value, with which students can pay their college entrance charges. However, results that are not formally provided for are quite certain to follow. The plan will save much labor and expense; cause the necessary work to be better done; bring about a healthful degree of uniformity in studies; save students, preparatory teachers, and professors (deans especially) much unnecessary work and perplexity; cultivate good relations among institutions, and between institutions and the public; and tend to abolish what Dr. Butler has called "our educational atomism." Perhaps it is too much to expect Eastern colleges and universities to adopt at present the Western plan of receiving freshmen on the leaving certificates of approved preparatory schools; but while they are moving slowly toward that goal, the Middle States and Maryland may well be congratulated on the long step they have taken in establishing this Board of Examinations. Henceforth, Chaos ought not to sit as umpire over the colleges and universities of that region, and, by deciding, more to embroil the fray.

Much the most important action taken by any single college or university during the year in respect to entrance is the new requirements for admission to Columbia College. Elementary French and German have long been college studies, and within the last few years some institutions have put elementary Greek on the same list. Columbia has now taken the unprecedented step of adding elementary Latin. The immediate result will be that a student who has taken a non-Latin course in the secondary

school may enter Columbia College and proceed to the degree of A.B. without prejudice arising from that fact. The total requirement for admission is fixed at fifteen points, of which three must be in English and three in elementary mathematics; while the remaining nine may be selected, in measures ranging from one point to four points, from a total of twenty-six points to be made in Latin, Greek, history, French, German, mathematics, physics, Spanish, chemistry, botany, physiography, and zoölogy. At the University of Michigan, also, the entrance requirements have been revised in the interest of simplicity and elasticity.

At the Washington meeting of the National Educational Association, two years ago, the writer of this article presented a paper in the department of Higher Instruction on the possibility and desirability of forming a federation of colleges and universities in the United States similar to the Association of American Medical Colleges. After discussion, a committee of five was appointed to report at the next annual meeting of the department a practical plan of effecting such a federation, and to offer recommendations with reference to the same; but this committee was not heard from last year at Los Angeles. However, another movement, somewhat similar to this one in the outcome, but wholly separate from it in origin and original purpose, has eventuated in an organization known as the Association of American Universities. A circular letter, signed by the presidents of Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, and California Universities, was sent to certain selected institutions, inviting them to a conference to be held in Chicago in February, at the time of the meeting of the Department of Superintendence, to consider primarily the relations of American schools and students to German universities. In the course of the discussions at the conference, this subject was quietly dropped, and an association bearing the name already given was organized. The object of this organization is the consideration of matters of common interest relating to graduate study, and its membership is naturally limited to institutions that are actually engaged in giving advanced or graduate instruction. The initial membership consists of California, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Wisconsin, and Yale Universities, and the Catholic University of America; and provision is made for lengthening the list at the annual conference, by the

admission of other institutions, on the invitation of the executive committee endorsed by a three-fourths vote of the members. It is expected by the founders of this association that it will do something of value for fixing the standard for the Ph.D. degree, and for its proper administration. It may prove to be, what one writer has already declared that it is, "a long step toward complete university coöperation."

To explain in full the present status of the proposition to found a national institution of learning at the national capital is not an easy matter. It appears, however, to present three distinct forms. The first is the plan, which has Washington for its author, to establish at the capital of the nation a statutory university. This plan is now pending before the Senate in the form of "A Bill to Establish the University of the United States," introduced by Mr. Depew. The second form is the plan to organize for the purposes of instruction the various scientific facilities, resources, and materials belonging to the government at Washington,—such as libraries and museums, collections and laboratories,—under the supervision and oversight of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, which forms the centre of the new scheme; the instruction furnished to be limited to students who are graduates of properly accredited institutions, or those who are otherwise properly qualified; and no degrees to be conferred in connection with such instruction. The third form of the proposition is to make the Bureau of Education, rather than the Smithsonian Institution, the administrative centre of the Bureau of Research, as the new organization is sometimes called. Of these three plans, the first is pressed more or less vigorously by a national committee of some four hundred members, having Dr. John W. Hoyt as its chairman; the second is urged with much persistence by the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations; while the third does not appear to have any organized support.

The committee of fifteen appointed by the President of the National Council of Education, in July, 1898, to investigate the entire subject of the establishment of a National University, has pronounced decidedly against the plan of a statutory institution, and has virtually, if not formally, declared in favor of some alternative plan. The attitude of this committee is well shown by two of the propositions that it has adopted.

"The government is not called upon to maintain at the Capital a University in the ordinary sense of that term."

"That a sub-committee be requested to prepare for consideration by the full committee a detailed plan by which students who have taken a baccalaureate degree, or who have had an equivalent training, may have full and systematic advantage of the opportunities for advanced instruction and research which may now or may hereafter be afforded by the government; such a plan to include the coöperation with the Smithsonian Institution of the universities willing to accept a share of the responsibilities incident thereto."

For some reason, the full committee did not at its February meeting adopt the report of the sub-committee, but, after discussion, referred it back to the sub-committee without action. It was expected that the subject would come up for final disposition at the late meeting of the National Educational Association, in substantial accordance with the above report.

So the matter stands at present. Unless Congress shall sooner cut the Gordian knot, which is hardly to be expected, the next step, if any, will no doubt be taken by the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Conjectures as to what they will probably do would be premature. It is known, however, that while the Regents are in sympathy with the ultimate purpose of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, they find themselves seriously embarrassed when they take up the question of the provision of funds with which to do the work that would be required, and the further question of correlating formal instruction or teaching with their own original and primary office of advancing knowledge among men. To quote one of the abler organs of public opinion:

"One of the most interesting developments of specialization now going on in higher education in this country is that which looks toward a better training for business men and civil servants. Whatever the prevailing view of the primary objects of a college or a university, and however narrowly one may be disposed to limit its essential field, there can be no question that the most progressive of these institutions are now zealously seeking to put themselves in touch with the practical business needs of the times, and to fit their students for participation in every-day affairs."

Proofs of this tendency have become too pronounced to be overlooked or underrated. The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, the School of Political Science of Columbia University, and the elaborate courses in history and economics at several of the stronger institutions, were the forerunners of the new movement. Two years ago, the University of California founded a School of

Commerce, including in its curriculum studies in history, political science, commercial and international law, technological subjects, and modern languages; and laying emphasis upon our commercial relations with Asia. A little more than a year ago, the New York Chamber of Commerce determined to coöperate with Columbia University in establishing a collegiate course of instruction in commerce, to be open to high-school graduates, and to cover four years. Dartmouth College has recently announced the Tuck School, with a programme of studies bearing directly upon preparation for business and administrative life. Again, the University of Wisconsin has also taken steps to organize a School of Commerce, while the University of Michigan has just sent out an announcement of special courses in higher commercial education and in public administration. These courses are especially intended for students, graduates or under-graduates, who desire to specialize in history, economics, and related subjects; but they are also thrown open to those who wish to prepare for the political and social side of newspaper work, for teaching history and political science in colleges and high schools, for philanthropic and pastoral work, or for diplomatic or consular service.

These several schools and courses of instruction are not yet fully organized, but that consummation will not be long deferred. The causes that have produced them, and that promise to produce others like them, call for but the slightest suggestion. They are the industrial and political, the commercial and social, activities of the times. Such schools and courses would no doubt have come in time, had the nation moved on in its old path; but they have been materially hastened by the fuller development of the national self-consciousness that has followed events in our recent history. Those persons who adopt Mr. Lowell's characterization of a university as a place where nothing useful is taught, are not likely to take kindly to the new development; but they are no more likely to oppose to it a successful resistance. In fact, we are but following in the footsteps of Europe. Special schools for teaching business and administration have already been successfully established in France, Germany, Austria, and Italy — the best known of all, perhaps, being the school at Leipsic. The new University of Birmingham, England, will include a faculty of commerce.

B. A. HINSDALE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

DANGERS AND DRAWBACKS IN ENDOWMENTS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The publication, in THE DIAL for June 16, of statistics regarding recent gifts and bequests for educational, religious, and other humane purposes, suggests some further comments. In the first place it is to be noticed that not only was the gross amount contributed for 1899 (\$65,000,000) much greater than for any other year recorded (1893-1899), but the number of contributors was nevertheless smaller, making the average amounts contributed one-half larger, than for any previous year. In other words, much larger sums were contributed by a smaller number of individuals. These statistics do not include, however, endowments under five thousand dollars, though these must have been important, and may even have exceeded in gross amount the sums tabulated. Only by knowing the increase or decrease in the gross amount of these smaller endowments can the complete significance of the published statistics concerning larger endowments be determined. Since this is not known, we are quite in the dark regarding the relative gross amount of all endowments for 1899 compared with those for previous years. We may suppose, however, that they were probably somewhat greater, since the presumptive decrease in smaller endowments was very likely more than made up by the increase in very large gifts. The impression shining out of the article referred to, that we have entered into a very paradise of institutional endowments, may require modification. Since these tabulations seem to show that not more than one in fifty, or possibly one in a hundred, of our millionaires contributed at all, and since single individuals or corporations are known to have accumulated within the single year sums bordering close upon, or exceeding, the entire amount of these tabulations, we should exercise due restraint in judging the self-sacrificing benevolence of this wealthy social class.

If these statistics for 1899 really point, as they seem to point, to a future in which many smaller endowments must give place to fewer large ones, to accord perhaps with tendencies toward concentration of wealth, we may well hesitate to express congratulation for any expected future increase in the total amounts. As between having educational and humane institutions supported by many smaller contributions, or by few large ones, by all means if possible let us have the former. In the first place, this would signify that the people themselves were financially able and willing to maintain their own cherished institutions; while a people who are able to have great institutions only through the gifts of the very wealthy are in danger of being blinded by the ameliorating and debauching influences of charity to the paramount duty of obtaining more just economic conditions for society in general. Moreover, that anyone should be able by reason of his wealth to influence unduly our religious or educational institutions, is on the whole unfortunate. When these institutions are carried on through the support of many persons, there need be little fear of undue domination by any particular benefactor. But if an institution owes its existence wholly, or in very large part, to the financial support of one man, he is in a position to exercise very great influence over its management and policy. If the endowment of institutions had no bearing upon the material

welfare of their administrators, and if human action were honestly determined in strict accordance with correct reasoning processes, we should have no occasion to fear the subtle influence of wealth upon our educational or religious institutions. But the material welfare of the administrators is closely wrapped up in the worldly success of these institutions; and the human mind is wonderfully impressionable, and always prone to be swayed by transient conditions and temptations. The destruction of ideals is a subtle and gradual process, and once begun it is not easy for it to stop.

Of course, the sort of influence exercised by a munificent donor will depend upon the man. His influence may be broad and wholesome, or narrow and injurious. But the fact that it is exercised, in a large degree, under practical compulsion, makes it always objectionable. Moreover, it is usually, if not always, a secret influence. Thus it may happen that an institution which stands before the world as free and sincere, may in fact be in certain respects scarcely more than the hired advocate of a certain rich benefactor. I do not say that all large endowments are attended with this insidious influence; but I do say that the possibility of such influence is real enough to awaken serious misgivings.

In times of social and economic ferment and unrest, such as we are living in, it is very important that two institutions, because of their functions as moral and economic teachers, should remain absolutely unhampered,—the church and the college. And in view of the well-known ultra-conservative attitude of great wealth, large endowments to such institutions cannot at this time be dissociated from economic considerations. A prominent type in the commercial world, whose gifts to religious and educational institutions have been large, is deserving of special consideration. Great fortunes may sometimes be acquired through sheer unaided ability and force,—though also, more likely, with the addition of circumstance and favorable economic conditions. But it is believed that in the accumulation of such fortunes other elements are sometimes actively concerned, such as an unscrupulous disregard of others' rights, if not an almost absolute disregard of honor. More and more are we seeing men who, through the instrument of political bribery, deliberately purpose to undermine the very foundations of justice and national life in order to enrich themselves, insinuating their influence into religious and educational institutions. It is a peculiarly ingenuous innocence which fails to suspect in this a concealed purpose. Is there anything more human than the disposition of a corrupt man of social standing to maintain his outward respectability? Could anything be better calculated to ameliorate the harshness of public criticism for public crime than munificent financial encouragement to institutions which stand most for purity and truth? And is it likely that one whose methods of corruption have insinuated themselves into his every political and business association should scruple to insidiously attempt the debasement of moral ideals to the level of his own, if his welfare seemed to demand it? The problem of de-Christianizing the world may be large,—but some men glory in large problems. Can anyone be found willing to maintain that no progress in this evil direction has been made?

The problems confronting the administrators of the immense funds of our endowed institutions are, as stated in THE DIAL's article, serious. But again I must insist that bestowed funds do have a commercial significance,

not only by reason of the conditions which created them, or of the possibility of their influence upon moral and economic perceptions and teachings, but also because their administration forces the institutions themselves into commercial activities. Large endowments undoubtedly consist in considerable part of the watered stock of corporations whose dividends depend upon systematic public corruption. The first moral problem which administrators have to meet is to determine whether such wealth can honestly be accepted at all (although this doubtless scarcely presents itself as a real problem); the second, to determine what their attitude shall be in the business world upon matters involving business immorality; and third, that of deciding whether the teachings of the institution concerned shall be permitted to influence detrimentally the possible earnings of invested funds, or to endanger possible future endowments. It is not my purpose to pursue this aspect of the matter further. But I wish, in finally emphasizing the contention that commercialism is closely twined about all sides of the endowment question, to quote the following statement concerning the property of one of our prominent educational institutions (made in the "Chicago Tribune" of April 28, 1900, by Building Commissioner McAndrews): "There are rows and rows of unsafe and unsanitary buildings in the Nineteenth Ward which belonged to the Hull estate and are now owned by — University." At least four of these buildings were ordered destroyed, including one devoted to a presumably profitable saloon business. Evidently the very poor are paying for the education of the comfortable classes more directly than some of us had presumed. It speaks with peculiar earnestness for the moral sincerity of this institution, that it sees fit to foster a "social settlement," to aid its students in the study of the awful conditions of a "slum" neighborhood, which it is finding profit in helping to perpetuate.

The contemplation of a great humane institution is truly inspiring, but none the less if it be the fruit of the generosity of many small donors rather than that of one, or a few, extremely large. One of the main purposes of this communication is to utter what seems to be a needed warning, — that large endowments are prone to foster a complacency regarding the injustices through which much of our great wealth is accumulated. If the endowments to a great university may so subvert the moral judgment of its president as to cause him to hold that it matters little how a man obtains his wealth so long as he bestows it properly, surely none of us can be accounted safe from this subtle influence.

ELMER L. KENYON.

Chicago, July 8, 1900.

WANTED—A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In December of last year the writer submitted to the Committee on Coöperation of the American Library Association, and to the Committee on Bibliography of the American Historical Association, a plan for a complete bibliography of American literature. The work was to be done coöperatively by several libraries and under the auspices of the above mentioned and other scientific societies, which, it was thought, might be able to bear the cost of editing and publishing. The first-named Committee reported at the annual meeting of the American Library Association at Montreal last month "that the Committee recognized the importance of such a catalogue, and that the plans for coöperative

cataloguing now under consideration may open the way to its preparation."

Plans for coöperative cataloguing of books for libraries have been put before American librarians at various times during the last half century, and their realization at this time, as decided upon at the Montreal conference, will mark in a fitting way the end of a century rich in achievements in librarianship and bibliography, and ripe with promises of a still greater future.

Coöperative cataloguing for libraries, in order to be successful, must be made according to rules that are a result of a compromise between the conflicting rules and practices of many libraries of different character. A bibliography, on the other hand, must follow scientific principles uncompromisingly. It is, indeed, doubtful whether libraries like the Boston and New York public libraries and the Library of Congress, engaged as they are in very important work peculiarly their own, could coöperate in an undertaking not directly concerned with their own immediate objects. These libraries and a few others possess the main part of the material for an American bibliography; but a great mass of material, seemingly of less value, certainly of a more ephemeral nature, will be found in a great number of smaller and obscure libraries. This is particularly true of topographical, biographical, and other local literature. It is plain that in order to get together all this material laborious research would have to be made in various parts of the country.

The compilation of such a bibliography as has been planned must necessarily be a work of years, even if undertaken by a considerable number of bibliographers. Some plan must therefore be devised whereby the material will be made available as far as already collected. Such a device has been found by the Committee on Coöperation of the American Library Association which proposes to make for each title a linotype plate after the plan used in the John Crerar Library, and to keep on hand cards printed from these plates. The plates and the cards being numbered, it will be possible to publish a list of books on certain subjects, or by certain authors, as soon as the completeness of the material at hand may warrant publication.

The need of an American bibliography is the most pressing, but by no means the only, need of the American bibliographer. To give only one example, a new, complete, and trustworthy critical bibliography of bibliographies might be prepared by the joint labor of bibliographers and scientific specialists. A bureau of information in matters bibliographical is a desideratum long felt among bibliographers and scholars. Again, there is not in this country a single magazine devoted to scientific and bibliophilic bibliography.

No library, no publishing house, could think of undertaking a work of the magnitude here suggested. The various undertakings outlined cannot be attempted except by a specially founded Bibliographical Institute, with a large endowment and a competent staff of bibliographers and scientific men. An endowment for one institution of this kind would be of as much value as the endowment of ten public libraries.

If such an institution were founded in connection with a university, there might be a way of realizing the ideal aimed at but not yet even approached in any of the library schools in the country, — namely, a real post-graduate course in bibliography and librarianship.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

The John Crerar Library, Chicago, July 10, 1900.

The New Books.

MR. FISKE ON THE CIVIL WAR.*

Laying aside temporarily his general scheme for a continuous series of American histories, Mr. Fiske now enters one field of the Civil War, and indites "a purely military narrative" of the campaigns in the Mississippi Valley, including in this term the whole of the territory drained by the great river and its tributaries. This narrative is brought down to the close of the year 1864, and thus virtually covers the period of the entire war. Indeed, it is the theory of this volume that the war was mainly fought in the great valley, and that it was the achievements of the Federal armies on this Western field which made the war for the Union a success. Mr. Fiske's mode of presenting the subject is striking. He pictures the aggregation of all the campaigns in this field as one extensive battle, waged on the modern plan, in which the result depends upon skill in flanking. The Appalachian chain of mountains had divided the general field into two fields, each of which was to be separately fought for. In the East, broad flanking operations were not feasible, and the campaigning was largely limited to frontal attacks, which at the end of four years had not carried the Federal forces beyond the James River. The prolonged contest for the possession of the great Western field was distinguished by a continuous succession of flanking movements, of which the most sanguinary battles were incidents, and in which the left flank of the Confederacy's Mississippi Valley armies was continuously turned. Their extreme left was rolled back when the state of Missouri was occupied by the Federals. Next, the line of defense first established, with its left resting on the Ohio, was turned by the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson, and the Federal occupation of the Mississippi below Columbus. The Confederates established a new line of defense along the railroad running east from Memphis, which was in turn flanked as a result of the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, and Corinth, and other operations on the Mississippi; and the recovery of the entire control of that stream closed a broad flanking movement, and forced the forming of new lines by the Confederates, in a reduced territory. Once again was their left turned,

*THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY IN THE CIVIL WAR. By John Fiske. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

when the campaigning around Chattanooga terminated in the fall of Atlanta and the march to the sea,—of all which, Hood's advance upon Nashville and the accompanying battles were but incidents; and this extensive flanking operation made the ultimate surrender of Lee inevitable.

In his narrative recital of the main features of these movements, Mr. Fiske exhibits the breadth of view, keen analysis, and judicious generalization with which the readers of his other writings are familiar. As one turns these pages, it is a gigantic game of chess which one sees mapped out before him. Island Ten, Corinth, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Atlanta, are squares upon the chess-board; and the armies and corps of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Johnston, Pemberton, and Hood, are the pieces and pawns of the magnificent game. Grant, on the Big Black River, between his antagonists Pemberton and Johnston, is no more embarrassed than is the White Queen who has invaded the domains of the Black King, reserving both direct and diagonal lines of movement; or than the White Knight who, though surrounded by Black adversaries, still has squares unoccupied by them to which he can make his erratic retreat. Frequently, Mr. Fiske finds the peculiar terms of chess most pertinent for his illustrations. And this analogy forcibly impresses the necessity of one skilful manager to plan and direct all the details of the great enterprise. The several episodes of the war in the West are dictated by the chess-player. The recovery of Missouri, which, it is here hinted, took the west bank of the Mississippi out of the active field of the war; the steps by which the control of that river was reassumed,—namely, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, the capture of New Orleans, the battles of Corinth and Stone River, and finally the reduction of Vicksburg and Port Hudson,—each of these is but a move upon the mighty chess-board of war.

Such a capacity for generalization as is recognized in Mr. Fiske finds a congenial opportunity in the task of dealing thus comprehensively with the Civil War. We find in this book all the charm of his other historical essays. His facile pen flows as rapidly and as smoothly through sanguinary campaigns and terrible crises as it has heretofore done through political manœuvres and intrigue, and the romantic and thrilling experiences of frontier life.

But Mr. Fiske has sought to condense so much into this one volume of 360 pages that

he has apparently pressed out some important episodes altogether, and has sacrificed historical proportion. We are transported from the western side of the Mississippi to the eastern, with the impression that the operations in the former field are virtually ended by its conquest in the first year of the war. The battle of Helena, on July 4, 1863, is a witness to the contrary; but this engagement is not mentioned by our author. He gives, very appropriately, a chapter to Hood's march upon Nashville, undertaken for the purpose of embarrassing Sherman at Atlanta. But it was in like manner that Price had hoped, in 1863, to embarrass Grant at Vicksburg by the capture of Helena. Fiske says that later, in September, 1864, "the irrepressible Sterling Price had bounced up once more in Missouri." But he had done more than this in July, 1863: he had gathered an army of 14,000 men, whom he sought to fire to action with the appeal, "The invaders who seek to subjugate you have been driven from Arkansas save at one point, Helena; we go to retake it." Fiske gives due credit to General Benjamin M. Prentiss for having "saved the day" at Shiloh by the persistence and stubbornness of his resistance to the Confederate onslaughts. But Prentiss rendered more conspicuous and valuable service at Helena, where he brilliantly repelled the impetuous attack of Price's greatly superior force. By stoutly holding with his small army the west bank of the river at Helena, he ably complemented the work of Grant at Vicksburg, and helped to make it a verity that "the Father of Waters rolled unvexed to the sea." No one episode of the war in the West had a more distinct effect upon the whole situation than this march by Price upon Helena and his crushing repulse; nor could Mr. Fiske have found a more fortunate subject for the exercise of his powers of picturesque and dramatic description. The greater glamor of Vicksburg and Gettysburg has served to dim the real lustre of Helena; but this should not be allowed to mislead, at this distance of time, a careful observer of the moves on the chess-board of the Mississippi Valley.

The biographical part of this history does not conform to our author's usual standard of accuracy. He styles the same General Prentiss, who entered the service from Illinois, a "West Virginian Brigadier." He dismisses General Albert Pike, of the Confederate Army, with the appellation of "an adventurer from Massachusetts." But Pike was in no proper sense an adventurer, though born in New England, for

he had lived longer in Arkansas than General Blair, whom Mr. Fiske idolizes, had lived in Missouri.

Our author is apparently a good hater, as witness his treatment of General Benjamin F. Butler. Though he does not style him "an adventurer from Massachusetts," he administers to his memory a stinging execration for his acts as commander in New Orleans. Doubtless these incidents in Butler's career, and much other personal gossip such as abounds in this book, were introduced by the author to enliven and spice his lectures, in which form these chapters of history were first presented. They may add entertainment to a discourse which might otherwise prove dry and forbidding, and thus make more readable the details of marches and countermarches and skirmishes and bloody battles. This may have been the author's intention. But we do not expect such outbreaks from the impartial historian.

JAMES OSCAR PIERCE.

THE WORKING PEOPLE OF AMERICA.*

"America's Working People" forms the subject of the second of Mr. Charles B. Spahr's contributions to the sociological literature of the day; and, like his "Distribution of Wealth," the present work deserves the most careful attention. To the student of the modern novel, these researches into modern American life will show how impossible is it for one man to seek any adequate interpretation of that life at the present time, even should his work take the vast scope of another "Comédie Humaine"; to the politician they will prove little or nothing; but the statesman will find them compact with that true spirit of American manhood and democracy which the politicians have been doing their best to prostitute by pensions, bounties, and special privileges of all sorts. To the plain citizen and patriot who loves America as he loves his mother, the book is one of hope and illumination, especially worth reading by those whose residence in cities has given them an outlook upon the rest of their native land as if through smoked glass; and, finally, all humane and conscientious people will find here inducement to labor unceasingly and with good courage.

Mr. Spahr has gone the round of the United States in search of truth: unlike Diogenes — probably because his method is the reverse of

* AMERICA'S WORKING PEOPLE. By Charles B. Spahr. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

cynical — he has found it. His journeys began with the older factory towns of New England; successively he took up the new factory towns in the Southern States, went to a country where the life is still that of the pioneer engaged in clearing away the primeval forests of Arkansas, made investigations concerning the negro both as workman and citizen which shed new light on a dark subject, dug into that still darker blot upon our civilization comprised in the coal mines and iron works of Pennsylvania, studied the trades-unions of Chicago with a perspicuity which led him nearer the truth than any other writer with whom we are familiar, talked and lived for a time with the Mormons of Utah, and learned much concerning a much misunderstood people, and concluded his wanderings among the northern farms of Minnesota and the Dakotas. In most places, but most of all among these northern farmers, Mr. Spahr found the people free — that is, he saw them to be Americans, unafraid of any man that walks the globe, sovereign citizens of the sort which bids the world wonder at a real democracy of humanity. Here and there, as among the workmen in the Chicago building trades, he discovered an advocacy of freedom which is perilously near to lawlessness. Elsewhere, sporadically, he saw servility, the fawning upon superiors which our fathers learned to despise generations ago as "flunkeyism." Here is an example of this, quite as marked in its way as the heartbreaking failure of philanthropy at Pullman in 1894:

"All that I saw at Homestead convinced me that Mr. Carnegie was unusually sincere in his desire for the welfare of his employees. President McKinley is not more so in his desire for the welfare of Luzon. But the fatal defect which Mr. Carnegie observes in the President's policy in the Philippines permeates his own policy at Homestead. The government at Homestead aims to be government for the people, but its fundamental principle is that there shall be no government by the people. He who joins an organization of the employees at Homestead to resist the absolute supremacy of the employers is warned in advance that he can accomplish nothing except his own ruin. The policy is not, indeed, that which Mr. Carnegie employed when he was directly in charge. In an unusual degree he sympathized with the organization of the men for self-government. But the imperialist policy in its most absolute lines is the one pursued and avowed by the present head of the Carnegie company, Mr. Charles M. Schwab."

Similar bits of illumination pervade the book, and no one can read it without the conviction that the issue really before the American people is that which Professor William G. Sumner has so succinctly stated as "the issue between plutocracy and democracy." A single regret

remains after reading Mr. Spahr's book through twice with the certainty of taking it up for more than one re-reading: he did not dig out the truth of the iniquity in the Cœur d'Alene region in Idaho, a spot on the continent, *not* in the islands, where imperialism and militarism are reigning unmodified and unchecked.

JOHN J. HOLDEN.

THE EMPIRE OF THE MOORS.*

The northwest corner of the continent of Africa is practically an unknown country even to the educated reader on this side of the sea. This Moorish sultanate borders on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and on Algeria and the Sahara. It embraces about 220,000 square miles. Its rulers and people have played a tragical rôle in the world's history for more than a thousand years.

Mr. Meakin's "Historical Epitome of the Moorish Empire" is the first of a series of three volumes on this land and people. The bibliography of this vast empire has already passed far beyond two thousand titles. But there has been no modern work in English that brings the history down to the present date. The present volume epitomizes the history of the empire; the second, already announced, will give a comprehensive description of "The Land of the Moors"; and the third will be a comprehensive description of the Moors.

The portly volume before us is broken into three parts, dealing with internal development, external relations, and Moroccan literature, with an appendix on "classical authorities on Morocco." The first part is a rapid sketch of history from 500 B. C. down to 1894 A. D. It is so sketchy, now and then, as to presuppose more information than most of its readers possess. But its narrative rather than statistical style holds and carries along the mind of the reader with an ever-increasing interest. The author fortifies his pithy statements by ample references to the chief authorities on Moorish history. This feature of the work assures the reader that the author is not presuming on his good faith, but is ready to give him for his own verification the basis of his assertions. To aid in a proper conception of the history of the empire, the book is supplied with a comparative chart, which presents to

* THE MOORISH EMPIRE: A Historical Epitome. By Budgett Meakin. With 115 illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Co.

the eye, in a length of about one yard, its historical, chronological, geographical, and genealogical relations and features. This, with smaller charts and illustrations in abundance, affords a very definite idea of the vicissitudes of that strange and often dreadful empire.

There is no part of that long stretch of history that exceeds for grim savagery and tyrannical villainy the career of Mulai Ismail, whose long reign covered a period of fifty-five years, (1672-1727). The author so condenses his administration (pp. 139-161) that the horrible details of his barbarity must be omitted. The beginning of his reign is described thus:

"In announcing this [the determination to make Mequinez his capital] he sent ten thousand heads, including those of women and children slain in his rival's camp, to adorn the walls of Fez and Marrakesh, while he caused the bodies of prisoners of war to be interwoven with rushes to form a bridge whereby the victorious army might cross a river. Thus commenced the horrors of that awful reign."

Chenier, in describing his perfidious career, says:

"Active, enterprising, and politic, this emperor tarnished the glory of his reign by avarice, duplicity, oppression, injustice, and continuous barbarities, the relation of which would be dreadful, and the remembrance of which time only can efface. . . . Nero, Caligula, Heliogabalus were abhorrent villains; yet Nero, Caligula, Heliogabalus themselves were unequal to the fiend of whose acts I give [in earlier chapters] but a partial account."

His mastery of the situation and his moulding influence in crystallizing the character of the empire were such that our author adds: "Without an understanding of the Moorish Empire as Ismail left it, it would be impossible to understand Morocco as it is."

After drawing a lurid picture of the excesses and oppressions of the present administration of Morocco, we discover a ray of sunlight in the following (p. 225):

"The only satisfactory officials in Morocco, as a rule, are those who have been drawn from the ranks of retired men of business—men whose palms no longer itch—whose knowledge of the world enables them to act with dignity and fairness, and whose intercourse with Europeans has removed their prejudices to a great extent. The Moorish method is to select from among such men those whose reputation is high, to appoint them as administrators of customs, of whom there are several at every port. . . . For foreign payments these administrators serve as Moorish Government bankers, on whom orders are given at court, and altogether they play a part not unlike, though far behind, that played by the excellent service under the inspector-general of Chinese imperial customs."

The external relations of the Empire are depicted in strong terms. Beginning with 1246 A.D., the author traces with sufficient fulness

the part which Europeans and others have taken and suffered in their relations with the Moors. The horrors perpetrated, particularly on Christian slaves, by the above-mentioned Mulai Ismail are indescribable and blood-curdling. The only check to Moorish barbarity toward foreigners lay in their fear of European powers. This, with other influences, has somewhat modified and promoted their foreign relations. Foreign enlightenment has compelled His Majesty to regard to some extent the wishes of his subjects. Foreign powers have also set some limits to his absolute freedom. So that our author speaks of "that decrepit Power which now, by courtesy alone, retains the name of 'the Moorish Empire,' . . . a ghastly travesty of empire." France, beyond all other nations, is said to be casting longing eyes toward this territory, as an important section of her projected African empire.

The author has done good service for students of history in general and of Morocco in particular by his 110 pages of discussion of the best literature on Morocco. A part of the material is in the form of reviews of books and pamphlets by the best writers. If the works announced shall come up to the standard here laid down, modern students of ethnology, history, and geography will have a valuable contribution to their apparatus.

IRA M. PRICE.

AN ETHNOGRAPHIC ALBUM OF MEXICAN INDIANS.*

The opportunity to go among barbarous peoples is given to but few. Nor are there many who have the enthusiasm or the interest to create such opportunity. There are no well-defined tourist routes to the homes of the uncivilized, nor carefully planned accommodations for the traveller in those regions. He must take his host as he finds him, but usually he can be assured that his reception will not be unkindly nor his hospitality stinted.

Though so few really know the uncivilized man at home, almost everyone finds him interesting as a curiosity, and an increasing number are coming to learn more and more from him by serious study. So to almost everyone an ethnographic album, such as Professor Frederick Starr has given us of the Indians of Southern Mexico, comes as a pleasant surprise

*THE INDIANS OF SOUTHERN MEXICO. An Ethnographic Album of 141 plates. By Frederick Starr. Chicago: Published by the author.

among books, and as an object of great interest. It is entertaining to see how other people do things; it is of value to the student to be able to make a comparative study of the mode of life, dress, customs, and physical features of other people than ourselves.

There are few places in the world where the mixture of tribes and languages is more confused than in Southern Mexico and Central America. An interesting problem is here presented to the student of ethnology, to account for this confusion. Is it due to a mixture of many radically distinct tribes? or are these but variations of a few stocks now so far apart that little connection between them can be detected? In the absence of all historic data, the answer to such a question is to be found in a study of the customs and physical features of the people themselves. This is the work which Professor Starr has been carrying on for some years. He has made many visits to Mexico, accompanied by a photographer, and has visited those least known, least accessible, and most interesting parts of the Mexican Republic. One result of this work appears in his album illustrating the Indians of Southern Mexico.

Ethnographic albums have been issued before; but rarely if ever have they been satisfactory, partly because of a lack of material to make a good album and partly because the work of reproduction has been poorly done. Professor Starr, in a series of 141 plates reproduced from photographs selected from many hundreds, gives an idea of the general appearance of the people of thirteen tribes, of their villages, homes, and occupations. The work of reproduction is excellent: almost none of the sharpness of outline and definiteness of detail of the original photographs is lost. Thirty-two pages of text are included to explain the plates. This publication will soon be followed by a paper by Professor Starr, descriptive of the daily life and industries of the people illustrated in the album, which will add greatly to the interest and value of the present work.

MERTON L. MILLER.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Cromwell as a national hero.

In such a series as that of "Heroes of the Nations" (Putnam), a life of Oliver Cromwell was pretty sure to appear sooner or later: so it is perhaps a mere coincidence that Mr. Charles Firth's "Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the Puritans in England" should be given to the public at the same time with Mr.

Morley's narrative in "The Century" and that of Mr. Roosevelt in "Scribner's." Careful readers and interested students will peruse all three of these, and will understand something of the fascination which the life and work of the Protector have exercised on such widely variant natures as Carlyle and Gardiner and Morley and Firth in England, and Roosevelt and S. H. Church in America. Mr. Charles Firth is not a genius like Carlyle, nor a literary master like John Morley; but in all matters where patient research and a real instinct for getting at the truth are involved, he is an authority whom other writers are glad to quote. The book before us is an expansion of Mr. Firth's article in the "Dictionary of National Biography," written in 1888; but it embodies the results of later researches and of recently discovered documents. The narrative is an abridged but adequate account of the great events which made epical the twenty years between 1640 and 1660. Mr. Firth's estimate of Cromwell's character is candid, tinged though it be with sympathetic admiration. The summary of his work which forms the concluding paragraph is worth quoting: "Cromwell remained throughout his life too much the champion of a party to be accepted as a national hero by later generations, but in serving his Cause he served his Country too. No English ruler did more to shape the future of the land he governed, none showed more clearly in his acts the 'plain heroic magnitude of mind.'" The book is unusually rich in illustrations — over forty of them, seven being portraits (of one kind or another) of Cromwell. There are seven maps, prepared by Mr. B. V. Darbishire under Mr. Firth's direction, to illustrate important campaigns or battles. Two of these "differ considerably" (as the author says in his preface) "from those generally accepted as correct." It may be added that Mr. Morley, in his account of Marston Moor, accepts Mr. Firth's plan as the most trustworthy. In the plan to illustrate the battle of Naseby (to face p. 128) the draughtsman seems inadvertently to have confused the positions of "Parliamentarians" and "Royalists" by misplacing the devices employed to indicate the respective armies. The book will take its place in Cromwellian literature as a clear, impartial, and authoritative presentment of one of the most fruitful epochs in the history of self-government, and of the all-compelling man who was its central figure.

Stevenson's romantic life.

Lovers of Robert Louis Stevenson find the life of the man as interesting as his books; and Mr. L. Cope Cornford, in his volume of biography and criticism of Stevenson (Dodd, Mead & Co.), has made a very engaging sketch of an attractive personality. In his preface, the author disclaims any attempt to write the full story of Stevenson's life, satisfying himself with a "study of his finished achievement, and of his personality and temperament as expressed in that achievement"; and this study he has made with fine sympathy and careful critical discrimina-

tion. Dispassing Stevenson's philosophy in the chapter on "The Moralist," he finds *courage* the last word of that philosophy; but somehow through it all is "the want of some kindly, indefinable, human quality," and he deepens our impression that Stevenson was one who, by reason of his courage, played a little too lightly and buoyantly over the surface of things. For a time, perhaps, in our delight in his romancing, we were inclined to glorify Stevenson beyond the warrant of his work; and it is therefore all the more pleasant to find Mr. Cornford's appreciation balanced by so sane a judgment. In conclusion he says: "But with all Stevenson's brilliant endowment and all his amazing cleverness, the sane, serenely humorous vision of the great masters is denied him." What those brilliant endowments were, he sets before us with a very pleasing literary art of his own. In the chapters on "The Romanticist," "The Novelist," and "The Limner of Landscape," he discusses with surprising fulness (since the chapters are not long) the distinctive characteristics of Stevenson's work, and his limitations. The wonderful versatility of the man is the most striking thing in the impression which these chapters make, and the range of his achievement comes up pretty clearly in this account of it. Something of the color that vibrates in the pages of "The Master of Ballantrae" or "The Wrecker" has found place in the book. Though a volume of but two hundred pages, it contains about as much as the ordinary reader will care to know about Stevenson, and no reader will think it a word too long.

*The rational
care of children.*

It has been remarked, by Mr. Herbert Spencer and others, that we spend our youth in learning every sort of thing except the supremely important one—that of taking care of the coming generation. Probably no parent has entered into the joys of parenthood prospectively without an earnest search through the literature of the day to find some book that will set forth the rule of conduct in such case made and provided—at least no parent who is accustomed to go to books for information. For the most part, such a quest has been vain; all the intelligence which school and college has sharpened into acuteness stands dulled before the immutable and mysterious facts of nature; and we boasting moderns take up our duties as fathers and mothers in the same tentative, empirical, impractical way that befalls all mankind after it leaves the safe harbor of savagery and invincible ignorance. False modesty, what White called "prurient prudery," the hypocrisy of Anglo-Saxonry, and the lack of real civilization, combine to keep us from our duty and our rightful inheritance. In this emergency, Dr. Nathan Oppenheim steps forward for the third time with "The Care of the Child in Health" (Macmillan), and with courage enough to begin his suggestions for the care of the child when the child's life begins, and not after it is too late for

the mother to avail herself of some simple directions which will add greatly to her peace of mind and to the future happiness of the child itself. The book is not filled with veiled suggestions which will serve to keep it under lock and key—to become a fearful joy to the youngster who chanches upon it later; rather is it a book of facts to be kept where all the family can read it and do what they can to make amends for the lack which Mr. Spencer has observed in us. Though the latest in point of time of Dr. Oppenheim's excellent treatises, it precedes them in the facts discussed, and serves as a scientific introduction to them as to the facts of parenthood.

*Hard realities
of warfare in
the Philippines.*

Mr. Karl Irving Faust's rather elaborately gotten up volume entitled "Campaigning in the Philippines" (Hicks-Judd Co., San Francisco) is frankly a compilation, by no means altogether of stale matter however, and the fact that its contents are largely from the pens of men who were active participants in the events described lends it a certain interest. The graphic quality of the book is enhanced by the numerous illustrations after photographic snapshots taken largely at the scene of action, and in some instances under conditions arduous enough, one would think, to baffle the ingenuity or cool the courage of the most enterprising "camera fiend." Let us add that the ghastly objects shown in some of these plates—the trenches choked with corpses, and courtyards covered with mangled trunks and torn *dissecta membra*, and so on,—should suffice to chill the martial ardor of the most strenuous. The compiler of the volume went out to Manila in December, 1898, to collect data for an account of the military operations then thought to be virtually over. Arriving at Manila on the eve of the outbreak of the trouble with our late allies, Mr. Faust saw that the scope of the projected book must be enlarged, so as to include accounts of the new campaigns then evidently impending. A staff of writers was therefore organized to follow up the movements of the troops in the field, and the coöperation of competent men in the various regiments was arranged for. The result of this enterprise is a *mélange* of descriptive and statistical matter that undoubtedly contains a fair amount of the raw material of history proper. The editor has evidently tried to get at the truth as far as possible, as well as to make a readable and salable book. A supplementary chapter sketches the history of the Philippines and their people, and there are some useful maps. The lack of an index seriously impairs its value as a book of reference.

*The growth
of modern
democracy.*

Mr. Edmund Hamilton Sears's "Outline of Political Growth in the Nineteenth Century" (Macmillan) is not very happily named: it might better have been called an "Outline of Political History," or something of that sort. The author explains, in his preface, that he wished to emphasize the growth

of popular institutions, which he has done; but the words "political growth" do not necessarily convey this idea. From this point of view, he should have called his work an "Outline of Democratic Growth" or of the "Growth of Democracy." The conception of the work is a good one, and its execution is in some particulars meritorious. The book shows reading, if not original investigation — which, however, is not claimed but disclaimed; and the arrangement and handling of the material show grasp of the subject. A very large amount of useful information relating to an important topic is brought into convenient compass. But, we regret to say, this information cannot always be implicitly accepted. For example, in dealing with the Home Rule controversy in England, the author makes all Home Rulers Irishmen, thus confounding them with the Irish Nationalists; while he says Mr. Gladstone's retirement from office and public life was "owing to the formation of a cataract in his eyes." The ten-line personal sketch of President Garfield contains two positive errors. Garfield did not, as asserted, "abandon the law to serve, first in the army, and afterwards in Congress"; neither was he, at the time of his nomination for the Presidency, serving in the Senate. Garfield's law practice all followed his entry into Congress, and he never served in the Senate at all, although he was chosen a member of that body the winter before he was elected President.

*A-wheel in
Normandy.*

Tourists who know Normandy only through its fashionable watering-places and its one or two larger historic towns will find Mr. Percy Dearmer's valuable little book, "Highways and Byways in Normandy" (Macmillan), in its way a revelation. Mr. Dearmer's scholarly descriptions are copiously illustrated by the delightful drawings of Mr. Joseph Pennell, whose pencil is very much at home in depicting the picturesque nooks and corners and unspoiled architectural charms of the quaint old Norman towns. For those who desire to explore and to know Normandy, to get away from the beaten track of the "personally conducted" tourist, this is assuredly the book. Not that Mr. Dearmer has by any means exhausted the riches of this lovely corner of France. His trip was made a-wheel, and he cheerfully admits that "it would be easy to leave the route that is here suggested at almost any point and discover fresh country." In Mr. Dearmer's narrative, if such it can properly be called, the personal note is not conspicuous, the space being devoted mainly to objective description of the country passed through. Much desirable information as to the historic associations and past of notable towns and buildings is interspersed. There is a folding map showing the author's route, and Mr. Pennell's very tasteful drawings serve to illustrate as well as adorn this capital descriptive and historical guide to the tempting region explored by Mr. Dearmer.

*Recollections
of Presidential
campaigns.*

Colonel A. K. McClure is a veteran of American politics. He has actively participated in fourteen Presidential contests, or nearly half of the entire number. In the Republican National Convention of 1860 he played a prominent part, leading, with Mr. Curtin, the "break" of his delegation from Cameron to Lincoln. In the ensuing campaign he was chairman of the State Committee. In addition to his experience, Colonel McClure has made a life-long study of the history and methods of American politics, especially of the great quadrennial contests for the Presidency. He now embodies the information thus gained in a volume of some 400 pages, entitled "Our Presidents and How We Make Them" (Harper), which aims to narrate succinctly yet readably the story of each Presidential campaign, down to and inclusive of that of 1896. Upon the inside history of those campaigns in which Colonel McClure personally took part some interesting sidelights are shed. The text is brightened with an occasional anecdote. The book is, all things considered, commendably impartial, and contains much information of the sort that an active political experience can best supply. There are twenty-five portraits, including one of the author.

*Dr. E. E. Hale
on Emerson.*

Dr. Edward Everett Hale writing of Emerson could hardly fail to be interesting, and though his book is not very thick, containing only an address of some fifty-three pages by the author and two early essays of Emerson's, the address itself is pure gold and the essays are more than interesting. Little personal touches that bring us near to the warm human nature of the transcendental philosopher crop out on every page, and his figure grows larger for us as we realize more fully the range of his sympathies. It is refreshing to read accounts of his efforts to hold the Town and Country Club to practical aims, and equally so to read of his getting up in the dim midnight to soothe and comfort two lonely boys, like himself guests in a strange house. "He was what his own New England had made him. And this was a child of God who chose to go to God for instructions. . . . And no interpretation of that word by any of these aides — brothers and sisters of his — could turn him from the Father. This is the secret of the power of Emerson." Slight as it is, all lovers of Emerson will want the book, with its revealings of the inner spirit of the loftiest figure in American letters. (Brown & Co.)

*Gargantua and
Pantagruel in
a new dress.*

A three-volume reprint of Rabelais, in Sir Thomas Urquhart's seventeenth-century English, forms the latest issue in the admirable series of "Tudor Translations" published by Mr. David Nutt of London. The edition is edited by Mr. Charles Whibley, whose introductory essay of nearly a hundred pages contains all the information, biography-

ical and critical, essential to a right understanding of Rabelais and his work. Sir Thomas Urquhart's rendering of the immortal tales of Gargantua and Pantagruel, first issued in 1653, occupies a position immeasurably above any other English version. It is, as Mr. Whibley says, "a translation, unique in its kind, which has no rival in profane letters. Indeed it can scarcely be called a translation at all; rather it is the English Rabelais. . . . He [Urquhart] was, in a sense, Rabelais incarnate." The mechanical form of this new edition is in keeping with previous volumes of the "Tudor Translations,"—that is to say, the volumes are models of typographical dignity and excellence. It is certain that Rabelais was never before presented to English readers in so satisfactory and attractive a form.

BRIEFER MENTION.

In "Paris As It Is" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) Miss Katherine de Forest has given us a very readable book, which, in spite of the disclaimer of its preface, will convey a good deal of information to the average reader and probably contribute in its way something toward a better appreciation of French life. Her account of what she has seen is sprightly and enlivened with anecdotes not always new but generally good. When she drops into philosophy of art or literature she shows to less advantage. Her ambition to "interpret the genius of Paris" must not lead one to expect anything that may be compared with the chapters of Mr. Hamerton or Mr. Brownell. There are some excellent pictures, and the book is neatly printed and bound. Unfortunately, the proof-reading is atrocious. The foreign names and phrases which liberally besprinkle the pages appear under horrible disguises; the blunders here are sometimes of a character to make us suspect the complicity of the author.

The latest "Temple Classics" (Macmillan) to reach us form a group of exceptionally attractive titles in a series which is uniformly attractive. They comprise a two-volume edition of Goldsmith's "A Citizen of the World," with notes by Mr. Austin Dobson; the "Silex Scintillans, or Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations" of Henry Vaughan; Cowper's "The Task"; Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero-Worship"; Matthew Arnold's "Narrative, Elegiac, and Lyric Poems," edited by Mr. H. Buxton Forman, with the Watts portrait as frontispiece and including the famous first-edition preface; and, finally, Vols. I. and II. in a seven-volume edition of William Caxton's "The Golden Legend, or Lives of the Saints."

The following modern language text-books are the latest that we have received: "Journalistic German," being "selections from current German periodicals" (American Book Co.), edited by Dr. August Prehn; "Les Fautes du Langage" (Jenkins), by Mr. Victor F. Bernard; "Progressive Exercises in Spanish Prose Composition" (Holt), by Mr. M. Montrose Ramsey and Miss Aneta Johnstone Lewis; and Herr Sudermann's "Frau Sorge" (Holt), edited by Professor Gustav Gruener. Unfortunately, the latter work is not given complete, one long and important episode being omitted altogether.

NOTES.

The Macmillan Co. have just published a new edition of Dr. Richard T. Ely's "Outlines of Economics."

"How to Recite" is a school speaker, edited by Mr. F. Townsend Southwick, and published by the American Book Co.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Helbeck of Bannisdale" has just been reissued, two volumes in one, by the Macmillan Co.

Mr. David Nutt, London, publishes a pamphlet entitled "Peasant Lore from Gaelic Ireland," collected by Mr. Daniel Deeney.

Messrs. Ginn & Co. publish the "Elements of Algebra," by Messrs. W. W. Beman and D. E. Smith, as a text-book for secondary schools.

Mr. M. F. Mansfield publishes a reprint of "The Mutiny on Board H. M. S. Bounty," from the original narrative of Lieutenant William Bligh.

The Macmillan Co. have just published a third edition of Mr. Henry Wallace's "Letters to the Farm Boy," a book which has had a wide popular success.

Mr. Robert Luce, Boston, is both author and publisher of "Going Abroad? Some Advice," a small volume first issued three years ago, and now reproduced in a new edition.

Twenty lives, by Cornelius Nepos, edited by Mr. John Edmund Barrs, and published by the Macmillan Co., form a volume which is a welcome addition to Latin texts suitable for beginners.

A condensation for young readers of "The Chronicles of Sir John Froissart, made by Mr. Adam Singleton, is a most welcome reading-book for schools recently published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

"The World's Work" is the title of a new magazine to be published in the Fall by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., under the editorship of Mr. Walter H. Page, formerly editor of "The Forum" and "The Atlantic."

A new illustrated edition of Carlyle's "French Revolution," in a single thick volume, has recently been imported by the Messrs. Scribner. The illustrations are full-page plates, fifteen in number, reproductions of old prints.

A new edition of Miss Cholmondeley's "Diana Tempest," recalled to favor by the success of her more recent "Red Pottage," is published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. It includes a portrait and a biographical sketch of the author.

The official illustrated catalogue of the American fine arts exhibit at the Paris Exposition, as published by Messrs. Noyes, Platt, & Co., makes a small and neat volume, and is given particular attractiveness by the half hundred full-page plates at the end of the book.

A new edition of "The Story of Grettir the Strong," as translated from the Icelandic over thirty years ago by William Morris and Eiríkr Magnússon, has just been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. in their uniform library edition of the writings of Morris.

"Pausanias, and Other Greek Sketches" is the title of a volume by Mr. J. G. Frazer, just published in "Eversley" form by the Macmillan Co. It consists for the most part of matter reprinted from the author's monumental edition of Pausanias. The essay which served that edition as an introduction fills the first hundred and sixty pages of this volume, and is here followed by nearly a hundred brief descriptive sketches

selected from the author's commentary on Pausanias. His "Encyclopedia Britannica" article on "Pericles" closes this collection of essays.

Milton's "Paradise Lost," I. and II., De Quincey's "Opium Eater," and Scott's "Lady of the Lake," are three new volumes of the "Pocket English Classics" published by the Macmillan Co. The respective editors are Mr. W. I. Crane, Dr. Arthur Beatty, and Miss Elizabeth A. Packard.

Messrs. Davis & Co., Chicago, are the publishers of "The Crucifixion," by Mr. William T. Stead. The book is a sort of religious novel dealing with the last days in the life of Jesus, and intended as a sort of commentary upon the play at Oberammergau. It is written in Mr. Stead's most approved style of sensational journalism.

"The Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Persons and Places," by Mr. John Denison Champlin, is published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. in a third and revised edition. The original work is now twenty years old, and the revision has occasioned many changes, including the preparation of more than five hundred new articles.

New reading-books sent us by the American Book Co. in their "Eclectic" series are the following: "Discoverers and Explorers," by Mr. Edward R. Shaw; "Alice's Visit to the Hawaiian Islands," by Miss Mary H. Krout; the "Story of Ulysses," by Mr. M. Clarke; and "The True Citizen," by Dr. W. F. Markwick and Mr. W. A. Smith.

"Robert Browning," by Mr. Arthur Waugh, and "John Wesley," by Mr. Frank Banfield, are the first two volumes in the series of "Westminster Biographies," published by Messrs. Small, Maynard, & Co. These biographies are similar in size and appearance to those of the "Beacon" series, and are to deal similarly with famous modern Englishmen.

"The Story of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark for Young Readers," retold in simple prose by Miss Nellie F. Kingsley, is a recent publication of the Werner School Book Co., who also send us "Four American Pioneers," a reading-book about Boone, George Rogers Clark, Crockett, and Kit Carson, prepared by Miss Frances M. Perry and Miss Katharine Beebe.

"Exhibition Paris, 1900," is a practical guide published by Messrs. F. A. Stokes Co. in connection with Mr. William Heinemann, of London. The opening chapter, on "how to see Paris in one day for forty-five francs," should appeal irresistibly to hurried Americans. By this feature, as well as by many others, the book unquestionably earns its title of a "practical" manual.

The Macmillan Company have in preparation an *édition de luxe* of the works of Walter Pater, in eight volumes. The edition will be limited to 775 copies, 250 of which will be reserved for America. The first volume, "Studies in the History of the Renaissance," will be issued in September, followed by monthly volumes, the last of which, "Miscellaneous Studies," will be issued in April, 1901.

The Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, jurist, librarian, and author of numerous essays and reviews on historical subjects, died in Boston on the 25th of last month in his eightieth year. He was both lawyer and judge before he became librarian of the Boston Public Library, which position he left about ten years ago, and since then has given his time to literary work, of which his volume entitled "John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution" is perhaps the best known example.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 40 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Writings of James Monroe. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. Vol. III., 1796-1802. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 457. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5. net. (Sold only in sets.)

Flashes of Wit and Humor; or, A Brief Study of the Best Things of the Brightest Minds. By Robert Waters. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 186. New York: Edgar S. Werner Co.

Quaint Nuggets. Gathered by Eveline Warner Brainerd. With portrait, 32mo, gilt top, pp. 136. Fords, Howard, & Hulbert. 45 cts.

FICTION.

The Last Sentence. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo, pp. 491. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.; paper, 50 cts.

A Friend of Cæsar: A Tale of the Fall of the Roman Republic. By William Stearns Davis. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 501. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

The Meloon Farm. By Maria Louisa Pool. Illus., 12mo, pp. 401. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Bequeathed. By Beatrice Whitby. 12mo, pp. 335. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

A Gentleman Born. By Edward C. Kane. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 340. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.50.

The Woman That's Good: A Story of the Undoing of a Dreamer. By Harold Richard Vynne. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 473. Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.50.

The Red Badge of Courage: An Episode of the American Civil War. By Stephen Crane. New edition, with portrait and Preface. 12mo, uncut, pp. 233. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

The Secret of the Crater. By Duffield Osborne. 12mo, pp. 312. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.; paper, 50 cts.

The Heart of Hetta. By Effie Adelaide Rowlands. Illus., 12mo, pp. 292. Laird & Lee. \$1.25.

Secrets of Monte Carlo. By William Le Queux. 12mo, pp. 204. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.

Lady Blanche's Salon: A Story of Some Souls. By Lloyd Bryce. Second edition; 12mo, pp. 229. Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Widow Magoooin. By John J. Jennings. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 364. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.25.

Black Rock: A Tale of the Selkicks. By Ralph Conner. New edition; 12mo, pp. 314. F. H. Revell Co. Paper, 25 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Overland to China. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. Illus., 8vo, pp. 463. Harper & Brothers. \$3.

China, the Long-Lived Empire. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 466. Century Co. \$2.50.

South America, Social, Industrial, and Political: A Twenty-five-thousand-mile Journey in Search of Information. By Frank G. Carpenter. Illus., 4to, pp. 625. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfeld Publishing Co.

European Travel for Women: Notes and Suggestions. By Mary Cadwalader Jones. 16mo, pp. 301. Macmillan Co. \$1.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

With Lawton and Roberts: A Boy's Adventures in the Philippines and the Transvaal. By Elbridge S. Brooks. Illus., 12mo, pp. 318. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.25.

The Noank's Log: A Privateer of the Revolution. By W. O. Stoddard. Illus., 12mo, pp. 337. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.25.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

The Bellum Catilinæ of C. Sallustius Crispus. Edited by Charles George Herbermann, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 192. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. \$1.

Practical Composition and Rhetoric. By William Edward Mead, Ph.D., and Wilbur Fisk Gordy. 12mo, pp. 372. Sibley & Duckert.

A Geography of North America. By Ralph S. Tarr, B.S., and Frank M. McMurray, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 469. Macmillan Co. 75 cts.

Child Life in Many Lands: A Third Reader. By Etta A. and Mary F. Blaisdell. Illus., 8vo, pp. 192. Macmillan Co. 36 cts.

Scribe's Le Verre d'Eau. Edited by Charles A. Eggert, Ph.D. With portrait, 16mo, pp. 138. D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cts.

Benedix's Nein. Edited by Arnold Werner-Spanhoofd. 16mo, pp. 69. D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cts.

Eis's Er ist Nicht Eifersüchtig. Edited by Benjamin W. Wells. 16mo, pp. 57. D. C. Heath & Co. 20 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Memory: An Inductive Study. By F. W. Colegrove, Ph.D.; with Introduction by G. Stanley Hall, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 369. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50 net.

The Trust Problem. By Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 281. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1. net.

The American Business Woman: A Guide for the Investment, Preservation, and Accumulation of Property. By John Howard Cromwell, Ph.B. 8vo, pp. 428. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

The Soul of a Christian: A Study in the Religious Experience. By Frank Granger, D.Lit. 12mo, uncut, pp. 303. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Familiar Fish, their Habits and Capture: A Practical Book on Fresh-Water Game Fish. By Eugene McCarthy; with Introduction by David Starr Jordan. Illus., 12mo, pp. 216. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Concerning Cats: My Own and Some Others. By Helen M. Winalow. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 284. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.

Uncle Sam Abroad. By J. E. Conner. Illus., 12mo, pp. 238. Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.25.

Husband and Wife: A Book of Information and Advice for the Married and Marriageable. By Lyman Beecher Sperry. A.M. Illus., 12mo, pp. 238. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.

Side Lights on American History. By Henry W. Elson, A.M. Series II. The Civil War and our Own Times. 16mo, pp. 410. Macmillan Co. 75 cts.

The Divine Enchantment: A Mystical Poem. By J. G. Neihardt. 12mo, pp. 46. New York: James T. White & Co.

The Living Universe. By Henry Wood. 12mo, pp. 23. Lee & Shepard. Paper, 10 cts.

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